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FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION.

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THE REPUBLICAN

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BY OWEN S. KELLY:

Office on the North Side of the Public Square West of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS:

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ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for State Offices \$10 00; for County Offices, \$5 00—invariable in advance.

BOOK AND JOB WORK of all description, executed at this office, at New Orleans prices, with neatness and despatch.

Steamboats.

NEW PACKET.

FOR Williamsport, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Rouge, and inter mediate Ports.

BELLA DONNA—Capt. Brady.

In place of the E. D. White, THE new and splendid boat, BELLA DONNA, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, and Bayou Rouge every WEDNESDAY, after the arrival of the cars, Aug. 31, 1852.

U. S. Mail Packet—Twice a Week.

THE fine new double engine passenger Steamer GIPSY, Capt. James H. Ure, leaves New Orleans every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for the Coast Plaquemine, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Rouge and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Bayou Rouge on Monday and Thursday, after the arrival of the cars. MENARD & VIGNAUD, Agents. 229-ly 18 Bienville st., New Orleans.

For New Orleans.

Four Times a Week.

THE fine Steamer EMPEROR, Capt. COTTER, and NEW LATONA, Capt. HOOPER, leaves Bayou Rouge, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of the cars from Woodville. The EMPEROR, leaves New Orleans, Saturday evening, and Wednesday morning. The NEW LATONA, on Monday evening, and Friday morning. sep. 21, 1852—ly

L. T. MADDUX,

Couch Maker and Repairer, Bayou Sara.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of NEW BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, &c., and every variety of HARNESS, which he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere. Also, all kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Fitting up large Carriages, \$10, and Buggies, \$5. All work must be contracted for before commenced. Cash required for repairs. 229-ly

Planter's Exchange Hotel.

THIS Establishment, in Bayou Sara, La., has been fitted up, by the undersigned, at great expense, for the express purpose of extending a general accommodation to the traveling public. The beds, rooms and furniture are all new, and as good as can be found in the State. Meals at all hours, and attendance can be had at any hour of the night. Strict attention paid to travelers. Give me a call. W. H. GLASS. Bayou Sara, Dec. 31, 1852—ly

OISTERN BUILDING, Plastering and Bricklaying.

THE undersigned will strictly attend to all manner of Bricklaying and repairing. Particular attention to the building of Cisterns, which will be warranted to stand. Plastering repaired and Rooms whitened and colored.

JAS. M. MILLER.

N. B.—The best of Cement, and Lime, on hand at all times and for sale at cost and charges by JAS. M. MILLER. Woodville, Feb. 1853. ly

Fancy Store.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Woodville, and his friends in general, that he has just opened at his store, on Commercial Row, a large and elegant selection of fancy and useful articles, among which are the following:

Umbrellas, cotton and silk; Gloves all kinds; Riding-whips, and Walking-canes; Tooth brushes, Pocket knives and Combs; Razors, Razor-strops and Shaving soaps; Perfumery of all kinds, colors and scents; Hair oil of the best quality; Soap, Starch, Indigo Candles, Sardines, Lobsters and Salmon; Preserves, Pickles, Currants and Citron; Olive oil Bay water and Catapults; Peas, Almonds and Brazilian nuts; Filberts, English Walnuts, Oranges, Apples &c.

ALSO—The best Tobacco and Segars, will always be kept on hand, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments but which are now too numerous to mention. W. A. HASSELL. Woodville, February 11th, 1853—ly.

HAMS! HAMS!

Three of Duffield, and different brands just received, W. L. JEWELL

POETICAL

A NEGRO SONG.

By Thos. J. Shields, of Mobile, Alabama.

De ole Virgin nigger,
He knows a ting or two,
And where'er you may meet him
I'll tell you what he do—
He brag ob his country—
He is de "Upper Crust,"
Ob all de well-born darkies,
"His family's de fust."

We meet all kind of darkie,
As e'er the world we go,
De highest in the nation,
And lowest ob the low.

De Norf' Carolina darkie
You can't catch him asleep,
He neber talk a great deal,
But den he tink a heap—
God bless dat same ole country,
My brudders all lib dar,
A picking out de cotton,
Or burning ob de tar.

We meet all kind ob darkie, &c.
De Souf' Carolina nigger
To chivalry belong—
He lib de "Ole Palmetto,"
And he sing de corn-field song,
Dat am de spunky nigger,
Dat hab dem windy fights,
Wheneber he's contending
For his own "Sopdarn Rights."

Den dar's de Georgy darkie,
Wid little common sense,
For, allers like his massa,
He's "straddling ob de fence,"
Den he will hab his fun,
In swapping of "Ole Ballet,"
He is "A number one."

De gay Alabama nigger,
Way down in Mobile Bay,
He lib on fish and oysters,
And frolics all de day;
Dat am a sprightly darkie,
Take him in any way—
But at de game of "Poker,"
You cannot wid him play.

De Mississippi darkie,
He will "Reputate,"
Wheneber he is cheated
By sharpers ob de State;
And if you do insult him,
Just look out for your life,
He'll chop you into "mince meat,"
Wid dat ole Bowie knife.

Wid Louisiana darkie,
I don't know what to do—
His massa may be Spanish—
His massa may be Jew;
But den dis much is sartain,
He spends his money free,
In treating ob de darkie,
Wherever he may be.

Dar's de Tennessee nigger,
Wid open, honest heart—
Hab he an only hoe-cake,
He gib his friend a part;
And share wid him his blanket,
Wid de make de whisky fly,
To treat de stranger darkie,
Dat wants his lands to buy.

De ole Kentucky darkie,
"Near Lexington" he stay;
And says he allers lib dar,
Until he come away—
But dat is quite unartin—
Wid darkies ob that State,
Because da allers come from
"Scott, Jessamine, or Fayette."

De ole Missouri nigger,
"A Benton man" he be,
Because he tink dat darkie
Will hab all de soil free;
Den dar's de anti nigger,
Wid head a little higher,
Who, to kill off dat darkie,
Did went for "Massa Geyer."

Oseola, Mo., Jan. 1853.

LOVELINESS.—It is not your dress, ladies your expensive shawl, or golden fingers, that attract the attention of men of sense—they look beyond these. It is your character they study. If you are trifling and lose in your conversation, no matter if you are as beautiful as an angel, you have no attractions for them. It is the loveliness of your nature that wins and continues to retain the affections of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve their outward looks, while they bestow no care upon their minds. Fools may be won by gewgaws, and fashionable showy dresses but the wise and substantial are never caught by such traps. Let modesty be your dress. Use pleasant and agreeable language and though you may not be courted by the fop, the good and the truly great will love to linger in your steps.

It was with anxious feelings, the other evening, that Mrs. Partington, having smoked the glasses of her specs, directed her "visionary organs" toward the western sky, in quest of the comet. "I can't see it," said she, and a shade of vexation was perceptible in the tone of her voice. "I don't think much of this explanatory system that they praise so, neither, where the stars are so mixed up that I can't tell Jew Peter from Satan, nor the consternation of the great Bear from the man in the moon. 'Tis all in the dark to me. I don't believe there is any comet at all. Who ever heard of a comet without a tail, I should like to know? 'Tis unnatural; but most people don't seem to keer, as long as it is new, whether it has a tail or not, and the printers will make a tale about it fast enough.

The most sensitive keenness of feeling may exist with the most thorough mastery of temper. The union is a rare one; nevertheless it is attainable by those who labor for it.

Last Will and Testament OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Boston Courier publishes Mr. Webster's Will entire as follows:

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD!
I, Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, in the county of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, being now confined to my house with a serious illness—which, considering my time of life, is undoubtedly critical—but, being nevertheless in the full possession of all my mental faculties, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

I commit my soul into the hands of my Heavenly Father, trusting in his infinite goodness and mercy.
I direct that my mortal remains be buried in the family vault at Marshfield, where monuments are already erected to my deceased children and their mother. Two places are marked for other monuments, of exactly the same size and form. One of these, in proper time, is to be for me, and perhaps I may have an epitaph. The other is for Mrs. Webster. Her ancestors and all her kindred lie in a far distant city. My hope is that after many years she may come to my side and join me and others whom God hath given me.

I wish to be buried without the least show or ostentation, but in a manner respectful to my neighbors, whose kindness has contributed so much to the happiness of me and mine, and for whose prosperity I offer sincere prayers to God.

Concerning my worldly estate my Will must be anonymous and out of the common form, on account of the state of my affairs. I have two large real estates. By marriage settlement, Mrs. Webster is entitled to a life estate in each, and after her death they belong to my heirs. On the Franklin estate, so far as I know, there is no incumbrance except Mrs. Webster's life estate. On Marshfield, Mr. Samuel Frothingham has an unpaid balance of a mortgage, now amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars. My great and leading wish is to preserve Marshfield, if I can, in the blood and name of my own family. To this end, it must go in the first place to my son, Fletcher Webster, who is hereafter to be the immediate prop of my house, and the general representative of my name and character. I have the fullest confidence in his affection and good sense, and that he will heartily concur in any thing that appears to be for the best.

I do not see, under present circumstances of him and his family, how I can now make a definite provision for the future beyond his life. I propose, therefore, to put the property into the hands of Trustees to be disposed of by them as exigencies may require.

My affectionate wife, who has been to me a source of so much happiness, must be tenderly provided for. Care must be taken that she has some reasonable income. I make this Will upon the faith of what has been said to me by my friends, of means which will be found to carry out my reasonable wishes. It is best that Mrs. Webster's life interest in the two estates be purchased out. It must be seen what can be done with friends at Boston, and especially with the contributors to my life. My son-in-law, Mr. Appleton, has most generously requested me to pay little regard to his interests or those of his children; but I must do something and enough to manifest my love and attachment to him and them. The property best to be spared for the purpose of buying out Mrs. Webster's life interest under the marriage settlement is Franklin, which is very valuable property, and which may be sold under prudent management, or mortgaged for a considerable sum.

I have also a quantity of valuable land in Illinois, at Peru, which is to be immediately seen after. Mr. Edward Curtis and Mr. Blatchford and Mr. Franklin Haven know all about my large debts, and they have undertaken to see at once whether those can be provided for, so that these purposes may probably be carried into effect.

With these explanations, I now make the following provisions, namely:

ITEM. I appoint my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, my son, Fletcher Webster, and R. M. Blatchford, Esq., of New York, to be the Executors of this Will. I wish my said Executors, and also the Trustees hereinafter named, in all things relating to finance and pecuniary matters, to consult with my valued friend Franklin Haven; and in all things respecting Marshfield, with Charles Henry Thomas, always an intimate friend, and one whom I love for his own sake and that of his family; and in all things respecting Franklin, with that true man, John Taylor; and I wish them to consult, in all matters of law, with my brethren and highly esteemed friends, Chas. P. Curtis and Geo. T. Curtis.

ITEM. I give and devise to James W. Paige and Franklin Haven, of Boston, and Edward Curtis, of New York, all my real estate in the towns of Marshfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and Franklin, in the State of New Hampshire, being the two estates above mentioned, to have and to hold the same to them and their heirs and assigns, forever, upon the following Trusts, namely:

First. To mortgage, sell or lease so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, the estimated value of her life interest, heretofore secured to her thereon by marriage settlement as is above recited, if she shall elect to receive that valuation in place of

the security with which these estates now stand charged.

Secondly. To pay to my said wife from the rents and profits and income of the said two estates, the further sum of five hundred dollars per annum during her natural life.

Thirdly. To hold, manage and carry on the two estates, or so much thereof as may not be sold for the purpose aforesaid, for the use of my son, Fletcher Webster, during his natural life, and after his decease to convey the same in fee to such of his descendants as to the majority of the said Trustees may elect they acting therein with my son's concurrence, if circumstances admit of his expressing his wishes, otherwise acting upon their own discretion, it being my desire that his son, Ashburton Webster, take one, and his son, Daniel Webster, Jr., the other of the said estates.

ITEM. I direct that my wife, Caroline LeRoy Webster, have, and I hereby give to her, the right, during her life, to reside in my mansion house in Marshfield when she wishes to do so, with my son, in case he may reside there, or in his absence; and this I do, not doubting my son's affection for her or for me, but because it is due to her that she should receive this right from her husband.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to the said James W. Paige, Franklin Haven and Edward Curtis all the books, plate, pictures, statuary and furniture, and other personal property in my mansion house in Marshfield, except such articles as are hereinafter otherwise disposed of, in trust, to preserve the same in the mansion house for the use of my son Fletcher Webster, during his life, and after his decease to make over and deliver the same to the person who will then become the owner of the estate of Marshfield; it being my desire and intention that they remain attached to the house while it is occupied by any of my name and blood.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my said wife all my furniture which she brought with her on her marriage, and the silver plate purchased of Mr. Rush, for her own use.

ITEM. I give, devise and bequeath to my said Executors all my real and personal estate, except such as is hereinafter described and otherwise disposed of; to be applied to the execution of the general purposes of this Will, and to be sold and disposed of, or held and used at Marshfield, as they and the said Trustees may find to be expedient.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my son, Fletcher Webster all my law books, wherever situated, for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my son-in-law, Samuel A. Appleton my California watch and chain for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Caroline LeRoy Appleton the portrait of myself by Healey which now hangs in the south-east parlor at Marshfield, for her own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand son Samuel A. Appleton my gold snuff-box, with the head of General Washington, all my fishing-tackle, and my Selden and Wilmot guns, for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand son Daniel Webster Appleton my Washington medals for his own use.

ITEM. I give and bequeath to my grand daughter Julia Webster Appleton the clock presented to her grand-mother by the late Hon. George Blake.

ITEM. I appoint Edward Everett, George Ticknor, Cornelius Conway Felton and George Ticknor Curtis to be my Literary Executors; and I direct my son Fletcher Webster to seal up all my letters, manuscripts and papers, and at a proper time to select those relating to my personal history, and my professional and public life, which in his judgment should be placed at their disposal, and to transfer the same to them, to be used by them in such manner as they may think fit. They may receive valuable aid from my friend George J. Abbott, Esq., now of the State Department.

ITEM. My servant, William Johnson, is a free man. I bought his freedom not very long ago for six hundred dollars. No demand is to be made upon him for any portion of this sum, but so long as is agreeable I hope he will remain with the family.

ITEM. Morriha McCarty, Sarah Smith and Ann Bean, colored persons, now also, and for a long time in my service, are all free. They are very well-deserving, and whoever comes after me must be kind to them.

ITEM. I request that my said Executors and Trustees be not required to give bonds for the performance of their respective duties under this Will.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Marshfield, and have published and declared this to be my last Will and Testament, on the twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

[Signed] DANIEL WEBSTER, [Seal.] Signed, sealed, published and declared, by the said Testator, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have set our names hereto as subscribing witnesses, the word "our" being erased in the third line from the bottom of the fifth page before signing. [Signed]

Geo. J. ABBOTT, JOHN JEFFRIES, CHARLES H. THOMAS.

Water is the only universal medicine; by it all diseases may be alleviated or cured.

National and Inter-State Comity.

[The following communication from an enlightened Jurist of a neighboring city, on the subject of Comity of the States to each other, is well worthy of attention.—Ed. Albany State Register.]

One of the most contested and least precise principles of the law of nations, and of American public and private international law, is *National and Inter-State Comity*. The reason is obvious. Every nation has an exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, and no extra territorial law or transaction can exist or be enforced there, except by the express or permissive consent of the *lex loci*. Among the States of our Union, being municipal sovereignties, the same principles apply, with this modification, that our federal constitution, forming the States into a perpetual Union, and securing a common citizenship to all American citizens, and certain extra territorial rights of the States, a common Legislature, Congress, and general laws regulating intercourse and commerce among the States, gives to national comity an effect far greater among our States than among separate nations.

Our system of necessity not only embraces the principles of national comity, but by implication those of Inter-State comity essential to complete the perfect harmony and union of the United States. This essential part of American law and jurisprudence is found in no express declaration of the national constitution, but it is incidentally recognized by the power conferred on Congress over commerce, and intercourse with foreign nations and among the States; by the national effect given to judicial proceedings of the State courts and tribunals; by the common rights of citizenship conferred on American citizens in all the States by act of Congress allowing the receipt of persons bound to service, if found in national territories, and by acts permitting, in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the arrest of fugitive slaves and criminals fleeing from State jurisdictions. Though not inserted in State constitutions, their laws and tribunals recognize National and Inter-State comity as part of the *lex loci* and of the American jurisprudence. So the Supreme Court of the United States has decided. National and Inter-State comity, then, is an incidental and essential part of American law and jurisprudence.

The only debatable points are the applications of its principles. When in any State tribunal the law of comity is to be applied to foreign contracts, marriages, divorces, marriage contracts, transfers, liens, bankrupt discharges, defences, wills, &c., arising or made in foreign nations, or other States of our Union, all State courts agree to the existence of the law of National and Inter-State comity, and they seek fairly and fully to apply and enforce it. This is not by virtue of any express injunction of State law, but because it is incident to our system and to the just and catholic principles infused into modern jurisprudence of the gospel.

In questions touching slavery and the rights of masters over persons held to service, this law of comity has not been enforced in any of our States by the State tribunals. A brief examination of the subject will show this to be a violation of the spirit of our public law. By the national constitution, property in persons held to service is made a subject of direct national taxation, and of course the right of the masters is directly recognized by the compact of the Union. When it was adopted nearly all our States allowed slavery, and the purchase and sale of slaves, and their passage with their masters into and through all or any of our States, was at that day common, and this was an acknowledged right indisputably exercised. This was, then, the comity of our States, and the constitution was adopted to make the Union more perfect. The right of property in slave being admitted by the compact of the States, it is not against comity, justice, and good faith for any State to seek to destroy it, and thus violate the letter and spirit of our Federal Constitution?

There are now about three millions of slaves cast upon our shores by the colonial policy and cupidit of Britain. They are more comfortably fed, clothed, and provided for than six millions of the poor of Britain and Ireland. They are worth probably nine hundred millions of dollars, and their labor produces a comfortable support for themselves, and furnishes an annual product of three-millions of bales of cotton, and a large amount of sugar, rice, and tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, &c., amounting probably at least to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of yearly slavery product. It furnishes the leading articles of our foreign commerce. It connects itself with our commercial, manufacturing, and national interests, as well as with the immediate happiness of the population of our fifteen slave States. Who can say that it is not a great national interest, as well as a most important property, recognised and guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union?

It is the right of every American citizen to pass at pleasure into, through, and out of any State, and it belongs alike to all. It is freely admitted that any State, or Congress, by virtue of sovereignty, may establish or abolish slavery within its territory; but neither Congress nor any State

has a right to deny a temporary residence to a master and his domestics, though slaves or a free passage with them through its territory; and any State that, by its law or tribunals, discharges such slaves from the legal ownership or control of their master on that account, violates American public law and the true principles of comity that form an essential part of American law and jurisprudence.

As Courts and Judges have held different doctrines on the subject of the application of comity to slave property, a declaratory law ought to be passed in the State of New York, and in all the States of our Union, to enforce National and Inter-State comity; the former as now practised, and the latter on the foregoing principles. And all the laws violating Inter-State comity in our States ought to be repealed.

The principles above stated are elaborately explained and authorities referred to, in a work on Public Law entitled "American Institutions," now ready for the press, written by a lawyer of this State. MARSHALL.

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY.—A late number of the North American Review contains an article on the increase of the precious metals, and the consequent reduction in the value of money. The writer says:

"That from the year 1500 to 1545 (according to Humboldt's tables) the supply of the precious metals obtained from America was about \$3,000,000 a year. From 1545 to 1600 the supply averaged \$11,000,000 a year. The supply was largely increased from 1750 to 1806, the highest rate estimated at \$35,300,000. About the year 1800, the annual supply was estimated at \$48,937,000, of which \$12,648,000 was gold, and \$36,289,000 silver. For the ten succeeding years there was but little increase in the supply, and down to the wars in the Spanish American colonies, according to Jacob, the supply from the American mines did not exceed \$20,000,000 a year. In 1814 McCulloch states the supply from all the world at \$30,000,000. In 1847 this supply was increased by the products of the Russian mines to \$67,000,000. The products of the California and other mines have swollen the amount in 1852 to \$178,254,000; in gold \$138,834,000, and in silver about \$39,000,000 from all the world. The supply in 1852 is about six times as large as it was twenty years since. No reduction in the supply is anticipated for a number of years. Should there be a reduction in the products of the California mines, those of Australia will at least make good any deficiency.

An important difference appears in the present increase on that of former years.—It is this: the present increase is in gold, while in former years was nearly all silver. This difference has already produced a great change in the relative value of gold and silver, and a still greater change is looked for. The Review, in consideration of the matter, thinks it but the exercise of ordinary caution to assume that "the annual supply of the precious metals will not fall below a hundred millions of dollars for many years, and that in a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third its present value."

The general opinion is that the value of money is reduced in the precise ratio of the increase of the quality. There can be little doubt that the large increase in the quantity of the precious metals will occasion important changes in the value of money, but no cause of alarm is seen in that. The operation will be very gradual, and must continue for many years. A decline in the value of money will increase wages, and the price of agricultural and manufacturing products as well as real estate. In this general and gradual change there will be no evaluation to produce general distress.

NO ANTAGONISM BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR.—The Hon. Edward Everett, in one of his speeches at the dinner in Boston, given to Baring, the celebrated London Banker, argued in his felicitous style that there could be no antagonism between Capital and Labor:

"The owner of capital, said Mr. Everett in England or America, really reaps the smallest portion of the advantages which flow from his possession—he being but a kind of head book-keeper or chief clerk to the business community. He may be as rich as Croesus, but he can neither eat, drink, nor wear more than one man's portion. Mr. Everett said he remembered hearing a jest made about Mr. Astor's property, which contained, he thought, a great deal of meaning—a latent, practical philosophy. Some one was asked whether he would be willing to take care of all Mr. Astor's property—eight or ten millions of dollars—merely for his board and clothing. "No," was the indignant answer, "do you think me a fool?"

"Well," rejoined the other, "that is all Mr. Astor himself gets for taking care of it, he is found, and that's all. The houses, the warehouses, the ships, the farms which he counts by the hundreds, and is obliged to take care of, are for the accommodation of others."

But then he has the income, the rents of all this mighty property, five or six hundred thousand dollars per annum.

"Yes," but he can do nothing with his income but build more houses and warehouses, and ships or loan more money on mortgages for the convenience of others. He's bound, and you can make nothing else out of it."